WASTES OF LIQUOR.

Substance of an Address Delivered in the

I purpose to address you to night, Christian friends and fellow-citizens, on the wastes produced by the liquor traffic in our country, State, county and city. And if I can present before you such facts and figures as will startle our people into a sense of peril and responsibility, and stir tnem up to such action as the condition of things demands I shall be abundantly paid for my time and pains.

pains.

I wish to lay before you simply the financial or economic side of this subject, a side that affects every person in the land. And by the wastes of liquor I mean the direct and indirect losses it causes to the American people by wasting their substance, carnings, time, health and life.

ing their substance, earnings, time, health and life.

There are legitimate uses for alcoholic liquore, everybody admits, in medicine and various arts and industries. But it is stated on the very best authority that sufficient alcohol is illicitly distilled every year, and on which no revenue is paid, to meet all the legitimate requirements of the nation. So that we may, without fear of exaggeration, characterize the entire amount of intoxicating liquors known to exist in our country as an out, and out waste. It is of no good whatsoever, on the other hand a positive injury, as it makes no equivalent return, only destroying the means and bodies and life and homes of the people; and so adding nothing to the permanent wealth of the nation, being lifeless and harmful it comes under the head of destructive industry and may be set down as a wholesale and criminal waste.

OUR NATIONAL WASTE.

In 1867, in these United States, \$1,000,000,000 were invested in the liquor business. In 1870 there were 241,715 licensed and unlicensed retail drinking saloons, and 7,276 licensed wholesale liquor establishments, a total of 248,991 places where intoxicaling liquors were sold.

The amount of liquor consumed in this country in 1872 was 337,000,000 gallons; it would fill a canal four feet deep, four-teen fast wide and over 100 miles in length. The 240,000 saloons formed into line would make a street over a thousand miles in length. The drinking millions in our country, five abreast would make a solid column extending six hundred miles. The drunkards five abreast would extend over sixty miles. There are one extend over sixty miles. There are one hundred and forty funerals every day in our country from victims of strong drink, men gone down to drunkard's graves of whom God's word says explicitly they shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.

wholesale destruction of the products of the sail, wheat, barley, corn, rye, etc. Nearly, if not over, 50,000,000 bushels of precious grain and fruit are destroyed every year in the manufacture of the liquor, annually consumed by our people. This vast quantity of grain, given to feed the body and prolong life, by the lust and sin of man converted into wholly innutritious and injurious drieks. Infinitely better were it for the whole lland if this entire amount were annually buried ly better were it for the whole land if this entire amount were annually buried in the Atlantic ocean. These nearly 50,000,000 bushels of grain would furnish over 600,000,000 four pound loaves of bread, or seventy-nins to every family in the land. How can a nation expect long to prosper, or with what face ask an omniscient and righteous God to give them fruitful harvests and keep from them pestilence and famine when they are devoting the sacred products of heaven to elements of destruction and death. And what wonder is it that thousands in the land are half fed, and the times become depressed and people clamer for bread. bread! It is publicly stated that every year at least \$35,000,000 worth of grain and fruit are destroyed in the manufac-

ture of the liquor consumed by the Amermoney directly spent for liquor in the United States. The American people claiming to stand at the head of the claiming to stand at the head of the world in civilization and public example spend every year for intoxicating drinks over \$700,000,000. The assessed value of all the real estate and personal property in the United States in about \$14,000,000,000; i.e. at that estimate, our people drink down every 25 years the entire value of the country sweath. Our annual drink bill is 1-13th of the aggregate war expenses of North and South annual drink bill is 1-18th of the aggregate war expenses of North and South during the late strife between the States. It would pay off the national debt in less than 3 years. It would educate all the illiterate persons in the United States; pay all the taxes, support all the paupers, run many of the greatest industries, and build churches for all the houseless religious societies in the land, with a year surplus left over.

The total amount spent in the United States every year for education is \$95.

States every year for education is \$95,000,000; for lies or \$05,000,000; cost of liquor over education \$605,000,000.

liquor over eclacation \$605,000,000; cost of liquor over eclacation \$605,000,000.

The total amount spent to support the clospel every year is about \$48,000,000; cost of liquor over religion, \$650,000,000; amount contributed per inhabitant for education, \$2.00; for religion, \$1.11; for liquor, per inhabitant, \$17; eight times as much for liquor as for education, and fifteen times as much for liquor as religion. Our people spend nearly as much every year for liquor as they do for food; in 1870 more—\$79.25 per family for food, and \$81.74 per family for liquor.

Next look at the waste of time and industry directly and indirectly caused by the liquor traffic. If the 600,000 men engaged in the liquor siness in the United States were productively and profitably employed at \$500 a piece, it we did amount, according to representation

amount, according to representation made before our National Congress, to \$800,000,000 every year. The loss of at least half the time of 600,000 drunkards in our country would amount, at \$500 each, to \$150,000,000. The loss of labor of one day a week of 1,500,000 tippling persons would amount every year to \$140,000,000.

Then 800,000 public paupers, caused by liquor, in our country, with their 200,000 dependent children, cost the Republic \$100,000.000 more every year. The loss of time and labor of about 19,-000 insane persons, made so annually by strong drink, would amount to about \$5,000,000. The loss of time and industry of idiots, made by intemperance, would amount \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000

every year. (Congressional statements,) Dr. Willard Parker says "that 10 per Dr. Willard Parker says "that 10 per cent. of the deaths of this country every year are due to alcohol, and that the average age of an intemperate person." Says Dr. Hargreaves, M. D., whose statements were quoted before the American Congress: "We are confident that sufficient evidence can be addreed to show that but for the use of intoxicating drinks the sick rate as well as the death cafe of our country would be reduced to not less than half what it is to-day." Says Dr. Hitchcock. President of the Michigan Board of Health, "There are 93,000 persons constantly sick or invalid

in our country from liquor," and no won-der, for science states that alcohol is an "acrid narcotic poison," and in these United States every year on an average over five quarts of purest alcohol in drinks are consumed by every man, wo-man and child in the Nation, or at that drinks are consumed by every man, wo man and child in the Nation, or at that rate. Can we wonder at the extraordinary sick and death rate when car people are drinking liquid poison? Now the money value of those who die by premature death from liquor—at least 150,000 persons every year—and of those who are sick and invalid and disabled, and the value of their sick bill and the value of the time of those who nume them, &c., &c., must run up into incalled unable millions of dollars—an utter loss to the Nation. Then the money value of the time and industry of the perhaps 50,000 men, variously idle or employed all over the land, as a direct consequence of the liquor traffic, jailors, detectives, policemen, watchers, constables, jurymen, witnesses, clerks, judges—twothirds of whom are necessitated by intemperance—men diverted fixin productive works—and the money value of the hundreds of officers and servants and nurses, etc., etc., over and in our State and county institutions—so far as obliged to be so employed by liquor—would run up to scores of millions of dollars more. And we have, at the very lowest, between two and three million of men wasted every year to the nation by and in consequence of the liquor business.

And now what is the appalling aggregate of our natural waste? \$1,000,000,000,000 misemployed capital in the country (in 1867) invested in the horrible business.

I do not they?"

Thus a chorus of girls, and their mothers.

I confess to you, maidens and matrons, that the task to whichyou thus summon-ed me was one that I undertook with some diffidence. When I was talking to boys I was sure of my ground. Semething to boys I was sure of my ground. Semething to boys I was sure of my ground. Semething to boys I was sure of my ground. Semething to boys I was sure of my ground the sement of sem

And now what is the appalling aggregate of our natural waste? \$1,000,000,000,000 misemployed capital in the country out their words sometimes, and sometimes my you their words sometimes, and sometimes their mothers, and then, it their in these letters is intended for mothers rather than for girls writen in these large share of what is written in these large share of what is written in these large share of what is written in these large share of what their mothers, and their father too, should have som

at several thousand millions of dollars every year.

In the words of another: "The liquor traffic is marshalled against civilization, liberty, justice, humanity, morality and religion. It produces poverty, ignorance, crimes of every degree, idiocy, vice, insanity, madness, disease and death."

At least \$2,000,000,000 every year are lost to the American people by this universal and iniquitous institution. Will not heaven's awful retribution descend on the nation unless there is reventance

wery year.

In the words of another: "The liquor traffic is marshalled against civilization, by liberty, justice, humanity, morality and religion. It produces poverty, ignorance, crimes of every degree, idiocy, vice, insanity, madness, disease and death."

At least \$2,000,000,000 every year are for the same and inquitous institution. Will a strong love for everything in native, and the obles are been deather, and religion. It produces poverty, ignorance and inquitous institution. Will a strong love for everything in native, and the obles are to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in second better it was to be kept always in-doors, in some tit was to be kept always in-doors, in second by the other.

At least \$2,000,000,000 every year are tit was to be kept always in-doors, in second by the other.

At least \$2,000,000,000 every year are titled by the other.

At least \$2,000,000,000 every year and individe what truth. This intemperature in the open air. I was much interested them in the open air. I was much i and are chiefly due to the neglect of proper precautions as to light, cleanliness and temperature. The eyes of infants are not more sensitive to light, but owing to the imperfect development of the bones of the skull and to other deficiencies they are a tracted. the bones of the skull and to other defi-ciencies they are not protected as are the eyes of older children and of adults. Great care is therefore necessary to pre-vent their vision from being impaired or totally destroyed by sudden or constant exposure to a dazzling light. Impure air, cold draughts and sudden changes to a lower temperature also have a disas-trous effect.

Later on in life, myopia or short-sighted Later on in life, myopia or short-sightedness, that racet annoying and unnecessary form of visual failure, is produced most frequently through ignorance as to the importance of saving the eyes. Persons of strong, healthy sight are tempted to use or rather abuse their eyes without reference to the future, and the consequence is that in a very few rare they are distressed to find that may can no longer distinguish objects at a little distance, and that much of the life, the color and the charm of a landscape, as well as the individuality of faces and forms, is wholly lost to them. In this connection the significant fact is cited that there is an alarming increase or development of short-sightedness during connection the significant fact is cited that there is an alarming increase or development of short-sightedness during school-life, and that it is largely due to preventable causes. Badly-lighted schools, with improperly constructed deaks and seate for children form, according to Dr. Carter, "a great machinery for the development of "myopia," Badly-printed books, the use of pale and imperfect ink in witting, together with the causes already mentioned, combine to make the escape of some school-children from short-sightedness little lem than marvel us. The injury of the cyes in adults is often due to insufficient or excessive light, the want or misuse of spectacles, impurity of the air, too prolonged and uninterrupted ase of the eyes, sudden exposure to intense light, and other causes which may readily be avoided with a little care and discretion. The increasing attention which is being directed to the care of the eyes by the admonitions of specialists and the diffusion of wider knowledge on the subject will probably result in great and necessive control of the cyes of the cycle of ject will probably result in great and permanent good. Certainly if a reform can be effected in the appliances of our schools alone, with a view of preventing short-sightedness, the discussion will have accomplished wast and most beneficial results.

WOMEN NEVER THINK .-- If the crab "NOMEN NEVER THINK.—If the crab-bed oid bacholor who uttered this senti-ment could but witness the intense thought deep study and thorough inves-igation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their fami-lies in perpetual health, at a mere nomi-nal expense, he would be forced to ac-knowledge that such sentiments are

Abridged from "A Talk With Girls

"But there are girls, too, in the cities and the towns. Do not they deserve to be talked with in a friendly way, as well as the boys? Haven't you something to say to them?"

of my correspondents, "that boys and girls should be trained so differently, particularly in regard to out-of-door sports. With a strong love for everything in nature, I remember as a child what torture

and wise care, a good stock of physical vigor for the labors and brudens of the coming years. Without this foundation, all that you can learn in school, and all that wealth can buy for you, will be worthless. "Intellect in an enfeebled body," says some one whem I quote from memory, "is like gold in a spent swimmer's pocket,—it only makes him sink the sooner."

Another great mistake that many of our girls are making, and that their mothers are either encouraging or allowing them to make, is that of spending their time out of school in idleness, or in frivolous amusements, doing no work to speak of, and learning nothing about the practical duties and the serious cares of life. It is not only in the wealthier families that the girls are growing up indotent and suppracticed in household work; indeed, I think that more attention is paid to the industrial training of girls in the wealthiest families than in the families of mechanics and of people in moderate circumstances, where the mothers are compelled to work hard all the while.

The habits of indolence and of help-lessness that are thus formed are not the greatest evils resulting from this bad practice: the selfishness that it fosters is the worst thing about it. How devoid of conscience, how lacking in all true sense

a young man who cares for nothing but "style" in a woman is a young man whose admiration you can well afford to do without. If that is all he cares for in you, you cannot trust his fidelity; when you and your finery have fided, some bird in gayer feathers than you are wearing will easily entice him away from you, and the sacred ties of marriage and parentage will prove no barrier to his wayward fancies. The girl who catches a husband by fine dress too often finds that the prize she has won is a broken heart.

Another mistake that many of our girls are making is in devoting too much of their time to novel-reading. The reading of an occasional novel of pure and healthful tone may be not only an innecent diversion, but a good mental stimulant; but the reading of the lighter sort of novels (which, if they do not teach bad morality, do represent life in a morbid and unreal light, and awaken cravings that never can be satisfied), and the reading of one or two or three of them in a week, as is the common habits of many of our girls, must prove grievously in arious to their minds and hearts. It is mental dissipation of a very dangerous sort; its intheir minds and hearts. It is mental dissipation of a very dangerous sort; its influence is more insidious than, but I am not sure that it is not quite as fatal to character as, the habitual use of strong drink. Certainly the mental dissipation of novel-reading is vastly more prevalent than the other sort of dissipation, not only in "the best society," but in the second best, as well; and five women's lives are ruined by the one where one life is wrecked by the other. "Ruined," do I say? Yes: no weaker word talk life is wrecked by the other. "Ruined," do I say? Yes; no weaker word tells the whole truth. This intemperate craving for sensational fiction weakens the mental grasp, destroys the love of good reading, and the power of sober and rational thinking, takes away, all relish from the realities of life, breeds discontent and indolence and solfishness, and makey the one who is addicted to it a weak, frivolous, petulant, miserable being. I see girls all around me in whom these results are working themselves out steadily and fatally.

Another mistake which our girls are making—or which their parents are making—is too early initiation into the excitements and frivolities of what is called society. It was formerly the rule for girls to wait until their school-days were over before they made their appearance.

for girls to wait until their school-days were over before they made their appearance in fashionable society. At what age, let us inquire, does the average young lady of our cities now make her debut? From my observations, I should answer it at about the age of three. They are not older than that when they begint are not older than that when they they are dressed as elaborately as they would be for a fancy ball. From this age onward they are never out of sothis age onward they are never out of se-ciety; by the time they are eix or eight years out they are members of clubs, and spend frequent evenings out, and the de-mands of social diversion and display

mands of social diversion and display multiply with their years.

"It seems to me," writes another, "that one prominent defect in our modern training of girls is undue haste in maktraining of girls is undue haste in making them society young ladies, and cuitivating a fondness for admiration by lavish display of dress. Before leaving the nursery, many a child does penance by being made a figure on which a vain mamma may gratify her taste in elegant fabrics and exquisite laces to be exhibited at a fashionable children's party. This trait easily becomes a controlling This trait easily becomes a controlling one, and girls scarcely in teens, with the one, and girls scarcely in teens, with the blaze manner of a woman of the world will scan a lady's dress, tell you at once the quality of the material, the rarity of the laces, the value of the jewels—even venture an opinion whether or not it be one of Worth's latest designs, showing what apt scholars they have become."

I am sure that the early contact of our girls with the vanities and the insincerities and the excitations of saving the scale life.

lessness that are thus formed are not the lessness that are thus formed are not the greatest ceils resulting from this bad practice: the selfishness that it fosters is the worst thing about it. How devoid of focuscience, how lacking in all stuesenss of teaderness, or even of justice, a girl must be, who will thus consent to devote all her time out of school to pleast uring, while her mother is bearing all the heavy burdens of the household! And the feolish way in which mothers there is elves sometimes talk about this, even in the presence of their children, is mischiovous in the extreme. "O, Hattle is so absorbed in her books, or her crayons, or her embroidery, that she take in o interest in household matters, and I do not like to call upon her." As if the daughter belonged to a superior order of beinge, and must rot soil her hands or ruffles her tempera with necessary house, work! The mother is the drudge; the daughter is the fine lady for whom as to fine as this can preserve the respect of her daughter; and the respect of her daughter; and the respect of the minds of many girls not only a distaste for labor, but a contempt for it, and a purpose to avoid it as long as they live by some means or other.

There is scarcelly one of these forty letters which does not mention this as one of the chief errors in the training of our girls at the present day. It is not universed, but it is altogether too prevalent. And I want to say to you, girls that if you are allowing yourselves to grow up with such habits of indelence and such notions about work, you are preparing for yourselves a miserable future.

Closely connected with what has just been said, is the mistake of many girls at the poor, thin been said, is the mistake of many girls and such as the proper of the mistake of many girls and such as the proper of the mistake of many girls and such as the proper of the p

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1880.

crying. "Ma, have I got red marks on my

"Pil slap you again if you don't hush."
"Mister," said the boy, after a short silence, "does it hurt to be bald-head-Youngster," said the man, "if you'll

keep quiet I'll give you a quarter,"
The boy promised and the money wa
paid over. "The man took up bis paper and re

"The man took up his paper and resumed his reading." This is my bald-headed money," said the boy. "When I get hald-headed I'm goin' to give boys, money. hister, have all bald-headed men got money?"

The annoyed man threw down his paper, arose and exclaimed: "Madam, hereafter when you travel leave that young gorilla at home. Hitherto I always thought that the old prophet was very cruel for calling the she bears to kill children for making snort of his head, but now I am forced to believe that he did a Christian act. If your boy had been in the crowd he would have died first. If I can't find another seat on this train I'll ride on the cowcatcher rather

train I'll ride on the cowcatcher rather than remain here."
"The bald-headed man is gone," said the boy and the woman leaned back and blew a tired sigh from her lips.—Little Rock Gazette,

— A curious looking package, addressed to Samuel J. Tilden, was left at Mr. Tilden's residence in Gramercy Park recently. It proved to be a double-faced ax of brilliantly polished steel, with a handsome handle of hickory wood. On one face of the ax were the initials "S. J. "" With the ax were the relative retains." one face of the ax were the initials "S. J. T." With the ax was a letter stating that it was made and presented by James Curran of 515. Washington street. Mr. Curran is a mechanic and a devoted admiter of Mr. Tild. "The gift, he said, was entirely symbolical. The hickory stick is in remembrance of Andrew Jackson, and the two faces of the ax representing two presidential terms. It is Mr. Curran's desire, he says, that Mr. Tilden, on entering the White House in 1881, carry with him the ax to serve as a constant reminder to the future occupants of the White House not to allow their ambition to aspire to more than two terms.

been said, is the mistake of many girls in making dress themain business of life. I quote now from one of my letters, whose writer has had unusual opportunities of observing the things she describes:

"From the time when the little one can totter to the mirror to see 'how sweetly she looks in her new hat,' to the hour when the bride at the altan gives more thought to the arrangement of her train and veil than to the vows she is taking upon herself, too large a share of time and thought is devoted by mothers and daughters to dress."

The spect common defect in the train of the poor, thin fashiou. The children of the poor and the children of the poor and the children of t

"I have heard," writes one of my correspondents, "a vain mother say of her beautiful baby, 'Pre of glad it's a girl; I can dress her so much finer than I could aboy, "O woman I woman I to what depths of degradation you have sunk when you can look into the face of a baby lying in your lap,—the face of a child that God has given you to train for four evanings in a week, rather than a moment's degenerating to train for four evanings in a week, rather than a moment's degree to such woman I to what find a moment's loudy and a woman in her own mistress; she is already a woman in her own eatimation, and has a right to do as she likes. If she prefers to parties, sociables, and aboful, there of the aervice of earth and the glory-of heaven,—and have such a woman do but dense. The pity of it, the pity of it, the children a should ever be given to such woman it is one of the inserviable things of Frontience. What can such a woman do but derive the souls of her children?

I do not think that the girls, or their mothers, are whelly to blame for this absorbing devotion to dress. The vabity of women is stimulated by the fortishness of men. A yeing woman who is modestly and plainly clad is much less likely to attract the notice of young men than one who is gorgeously arrayed. From bright, intelligent, finely cultured, sensible girls, whose chief adorning is not the adorning of braided hair, or golden or a mannent, or of gay clothing, the young men often turn away in quest of some creative, with a dull mind and a selfah heart. But I beseech you to remember, girls, that a young, man who cares for nothing but "title" in a woman is a young man whose admiration you can well afford to do without. If that is all he cares for in

Interpret watterson deals with a story long current in political circles that Tilden held a mortgage for \$350,000 on the Louisville Courier-Journal building by saying in an interview that he went to Tilden "as my lawyer," asking him to negotiate a loan and that Tilden introduced. Watterpart of S. D. Bebook who iced Watterson to S. D. Babcock with A. B. Eno, another New York capitalist, advanced the money wanted. "It is and was a purely business matter," says Mr. Watterson, but under all the circumstances it is not surprising that a different construction has been placed upon the subject.

- Professor A. Graham Bell has deposited with the Smithsonian Institute a scaled pacage containing an account of the first results obtained by him with an instrument which he conceived two years ago, and by which light can be transmitted inta as the telephone transmits sound. "Whether this means," says the Boston Heraid, "that the actual sunlight which, for instance, is flooding London or Constantinople while Boston lies steeped in darkness of night, may be cabled to the Hub for illuminating purposes, or whether it is that images of objects may be made visible at a distance, does not appear."

Worms do exist in the human body to s great extent, and are often the causes of disease and death. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel them from the system. The Whittaker Case.

MR. EDITOR: It is not my disposition to complain much about anything, but then it sometimes becomes as necessary for an wable individual to set himself right before the public as it is for Alex. Stephens, or any other member of Congress who has to publish a weekly personal crad. I therefore rise to a question of privilege. When I was commenting in my last upon the hardships and severity of the eld bine laws of Connecticut, and mentioned one of 'em that fined a man twenty chillings for killings' instead of kissing; and the idea has gone forth to your numerous readers that my opinion in that the fine was too much, that twas disposition are not stated in the could imitate it in such a way as decided rogue, who ever went to distate in the could imitate it in such a way as of kissing; and the idea has gone forth to your numerous readers that my opinion in that the fine was too much, that it was only twenty shillings for killing a wife of Sunday, it wouldn't be anything on a Mor-2s. I'm afraid I'll never get over thit. That type setter is, I reckon, a Universalist, and has no fear of the bad and place, or else he's tied to a wife in law that he can't-enauge no better than he can't-enauge of the man has got a pratty wife, and that he can't-enauge no better than he can't-enauge of the man has got a pratty wife, and the was accomed to the large of the large of

and hide 'em. That's bad, aint it? I believe I'd rather be what I am, 'an umble farmer with a good pleasant home, and not enough of this world's goods to acite anybody's envy.

I've worked hard to-day, harder than usual, and I'm tired, and when I'm tired, I feel honest and happy. I've been esting out pottoe slipe, and had to go, a whole lot of tomato plants, and as the day was cloudy, me and Ralph, m; twenty-year-old, undertook the job. We don't raise such alips down here; they were nearly two feet long; I thought at first they were some of last year's vines he had ensillated and kept over. I be lieve it would say me to go up and stay a month with him and learn how to do though If I was a young man I would choose horticulture for my profession; there's more refinement about it than a farming.

Now, if somebody will tell my wife how to raise young turkeys she will be perfectly happy; she has a sick out over, and it dies every time, and the chill.

Now, if somebody will tell my wife how to raise young turkeys she will be perfectly happy; she has a sick out over, and it dies every time, and the chill dren dig another little grave and bury at the old women tell her, but they just think I wont have any for Christmas unless I buy 'em.

Henry Watterean deals with a story of the English soil in every part of the world. General Lee was a sperfect a type of the English soil in every part of the world. General Lee was an head a marker, the house here to think I wont have any for Christmas unless I buy 'em.

Henry Watterean deals with a story of the English soil in every part of the world. English conducted, with many of its eccentricities, but scarcely in one held a mortgage for \$350,000 on the bistoric character of the Puritan leaders, but marked the many off-security long current in political circles that Til. many of its eccentricities, but scarcely one of its worse and meaner features, the historic character of the Puritan leaders. Stuart, Frichugh Lee and Wade Hampton reminded those who closely followed their career of the finest examples of English Cavalier loyalty and simplicity and simplici

— Mr. Eddy gave Miss Hintzleman a fine set of jewelry, at Newbern, N. O., and she wore it for several weaks. Then he brought a suit to recover it, on the ground that he had simply lent it to her. She testified that, by the terms of a mutual agreement, she was to pay for the jewelry by kissing Mr. Eddy every morning for a hundred days. He called and got his kiss, on his way to work, every day for about a month. Then he grew bold, and wanted to take a hug as well as a kiss. There was no provision in the hargain for hugeing, and she repulsed him, even restricting his kisses to a mere touch of his lips to her cheek. He thought he was seing cheated, and hence his effort to recover.

— A couple in the backwoods of Michigan desired to marry, but they were not within reach of a clergymen or justice. There was not, in fact, a human being within twenty niles. So they wrote out as much of a marriage ceresiony as they could remember, including affirmative responses, signed their names to the document, and proxounced themselves humband and wife.

stand mother were regarded because the problem of t

Treasury, and the General's first and when he came back was to obtain them pensions. That's the way the "rebel origadiers" are depriving the Souther's negroes of their rights.—Brooklyn Eagle Letter.

A LAND WITHOUT LAUGHTER.—The Irish have been described by novetists and travelers as light-hearted and relicking people—full of fun and quick in repartee—a devil me-care race of folks, equally ready to disince or to fight. I have not found them so. I found them in the west of Iraland a sad and despendent people; care-worn, broken hearted and shrouded in gloom. Never once in the hundreds of cabins I entered, never once did I see a merry eye or hear the sound of moment and girls—young men and maidena, all of them, without a solitary exception, were grave or haggard, and every household looked as if the plague of the first born had amitten it that day. Rachel, weaping for her children, would have passed unnoticed among these warm hearted peasants, or, if she had been noticed they would have only asid: warm hearted passants or if she had been noticed they would tave chily asid: "She is one of us." A home without a child is cheerless enough; but here is a whole region without a child's leugh in it. Cabins full of children—and no bensterons glee! No need to tell these youngstere to be quiet. The famine has tamed their realists spirite and they crowd around the bit of peat fire without uttering a word. Often they do not look a second time at the stranger who comes into their cabin. Can Americans conceive of a country whose only happy children are in a public lestimitor! If you can do so, then you see the west of Ireland in the winter of 1850. Now, don't way, "God pity them; "just pity them yourself first. They need no mere utayers but they need more most.—"The condition of the work Tribuse.

The condition of the rockair Socks all over Asia Minor is causing the greatest concern. The intense cold (the snow in many places having been four to six feet deep, and rendering it impossible to ready the animal) is causing the death of hundreds of thousands. Angorn and two other districts report strendy a less of 30 per cent, and the moriality was continuing.

— Miss Sarah Mactin, a Cherokee girl, wrote a letter to the Evangelist, E. L. Moody. The letter was shown to a weally friend of Mr. Moody, who was so well pleased with it that he placed \$1,000 at the disposal of Mr. Moody for the continuation of Miss Martin's education.

— On the 4th instant the United States. Senate was presided over by Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi.